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honestly, adequately presented appeals, but also to search out causes and create needed organizations.

Unquestionably *Modern Philanthropy* is full of suggestions worth while for government administrators, for big givers, for small givers, and for appealers. The reader must regret the obscurity of the diction; he cannot agree with all the author proposes; he may resent the latter's rather dogmatic attitude; but he will be impressed with the practical expedients suggested and stimulated by the broad social outlook.

Social Welfare in New Zealand. By HUGH H. LUSK. New York: Sturgis & Walton, 1913. 8vo, pp. 287. \$1.50.

The aim of this book is to show what can be done by a government interested in people rather than in property. The author divides it into four parts. The first is a general prospectus of the economic status of society, past and present; the second, an account of the economic development of New Zealand as affected by government action; the third, a treatment of the different spheres of governmental activities into which New Zealand has entered, especially in the period of the last twenty years, which is designated as the era of state socialism; and the fourth, a statement of the conclusions to be drawn from the experience of New Zealand and from an observation of the needs of other countries, in particular the United States. The second and third divisions are the meat of the book. The statements in them are based on official statistics as recent as the beginning of 1912. They are of interest because they describe in a concise manner a present-day experiment in governmental interference with private enterprise. Whether or not one can agree with the author's conclusions regarding the value of state socialism for other countries, the graphic account of New Zealand's experience makes the book well worth the reading.

The New Competition. By A. J. EDDY. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1912. 8vo, pp. 375. \$2.00 net.

The purpose of the author in writing this book is to show, first, the destructiveness of the old competitive methods, second, the danger in the combination which may be the outgrowth of the old competition, and third, the possibility and desirability of a new competition. By the new competition the author means the existence of a state of open competition, free from secret practices and methods, and maintained by competitors' associations with the assistance of the government.

"The essence of competition," says the author (p. 82), "lies in the element of knowledge; it is real, true, and beneficial in proportion to its openness and frankness, its freedom from secrecy and underhand methods."